

REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and in view of the reasons that follow.

Claims 1, 3-8, 11-12, 15 and 17-23 are currently being amended.

This amendment adds, changes and/or deletes claims in this application. A detailed listing of all claims that are, or were, in the application, irrespective of whether the claim(s) remain under examination in the application, is presented, with an appropriate defined status identifier.

After amending the claims as set forth above, claims 1-23 remain pending in this application.

Objections

The Examiner objected to claims 4-8, 11-13, 22 and 24 under 37 C.F.R. 1.75 (c) as being in improper form. Applicant has amended these claims, and the claims are now in proper form. The objection should now be withdrawn.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 1-3, 9-10, 14-21 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by European Patent Application No. 1130415 to Hasegawa (“Hasegawa”) or U.S. Patent No. 6,122,506 to Lau *et al.* (“Lau”). Applicant respectfully disagrees and traverses these rejections for at least the following reasons.

Embodiments of the present application provide a manner in which a mobile station may efficiently receive and maintain a GPS signal in order to provide location information. In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, this is accomplished through a first and second circuit, each handling signals from different sources, and a third circuit which provides the timing information. By initially synchronizing the timing information of the third circuit to the signal received at the first circuit, the device is not required to continually transmit and receive signals, or to include expensive or inaccurate clock oscillators in order to determine timing information. This also aids in positioning in poor mobile network

reception areas. Further synchronization of the first signal with the second timing information (e.g., second signal), allows for the overall timing information to be readily available at the mobile station. Independent claims 1 and 17 each recite the above-noted features.

None of the cited references teaches or suggests at least the above-noted features. For example, Hasegawa discloses a technique for rapidly locking to a frequency variation of a reference frequency oscillator in order to quickly allow the modulator to process a received GPS signal. The frequency oscillator and external clock block of a GPS receiver compare frequency offsets in order to determine when a GPS block is supposed to exit standby state as well as determined position measurement. Paragraph [0038] of Hasegawa describes an aspect of this process where the external clock block, upon receiving signals transmitted from the GPS block, updates the setting time of a real time clock based on the times sent from the GPS block. Therefore, the method disclosed in Hasegawa performs a periodic update of the real time clock using the information from the external clock block in order to determine when the update or maintain the real clock.

Thus, Hasegawa discloses that the external clock block may be replaced by a radio wave clock block. Accordingly, the frequency measurement block uses the counter to detect error of the frequency oscillator through comparison of the oscillator and the radio wave clock block. Again, the radio wave clock block controls the standby and startup clock update if error (i.e., offset) is detected. The GPS block may then receive data in order to update real time clock. This process occurs periodically. See Hasegawa, paragraphs [0047] and [0049].

Thus, Hasegawa fails to teach or suggest at least a circuit “arranged to produce a location estimate dependent on said first and third timing information” as the location information is generated from the real time clock information and the received GPS signal and not the timing information from the radio wave clock block. Further, Hasegawa is silent as to a circuit which comprises a cellular reference clock used to maintain synchronization of the timing information at the circuit with originally received information. There is no teaching or suggestion in Hasegawa of this feature.

Since Hasegawa fails to teach or suggest at least the above-noted features, Hasegawa fails to anticipate pending claims 1 and 17.

Lau also fails to anticipate the pending claims. Lau discloses a method for utilizing a GPS/GSM receiver combination which reduces GPS signal acquisition time. In accordance with the disclosure of Lau, usage of the GSM signal includes a frequency correction beacon signal that corrects the accuracy of locally generated GSM reference frequencies. See Lau, col. 3, lines 47-52. Particularly, Lau disclose a GSM clock signal to correct the internal synthesized circuit frequency. For example, Lau describes that the “off-chip compensation circuit 80 acts as a phase lock loop to synchronize the frequency of” the local oscillator signals “to a reference signal.” Lau, col. 4, line 66-col. 5, line 1. This assists in locking the internal local oscillator to the received signal which prevents the local oscillator from straying from the carrier frequency of the GPS signal. This type of oscillator and configuration cause errors which are eliminated by embodiments of the present invention.

Thus, in view of the foregoing, Lau fails to teach or suggest at least the above-noted feature and, therefore, fails to anticipate the pending claims.

Accordingly, claims 1 and 17 are patentable. Claims 2-3, 9-10, 14-16, 18-21 and 23 each depend, either directly or indirectly, from one of allowable claims 1 or 17, and are, therefore, patentable for at least that reason as well as other patentable features recited within those claims as a whole. Further, Applicant requests that claims 4-8, 11-13, 22 and 24 now be considered and notes that claims 4-8, 11-13, 22 and 24 each depend from one of allowable claims 1 or 17, and are, therefore, patentable for at least that reason as well as other patentable features recited within those claims as a whole.

Applicant believes that the present application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that a telephone interview would advance the prosecution of the present application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required regarding this application under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16-1.17, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 19-0741. Should no proper payment be enclosed herewith, as by a

check or credit card payment form being in the wrong amount, unsigned, post-dated, otherwise improper or informal or even entirely missing, the Commissioner is authorized to charge the unpaid amount to Deposit Account No. 19-0741. If any extensions of time are needed for timely acceptance of papers submitted herewith, Applicant hereby petitions for such extension under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 and authorizes payment of any such extensions fees to Deposit Account No. 19-0741.

Respectfully submitted,

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